No. XCI.] THE April 19, 1788

# PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price Six-Pence.] SATURDAY, April 19, 1788. [Vol. II.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* John Scull and John Boyd, *at their Printing-Office in Water-street, near the Ferry.*

Washington County, February 14, 1788.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given to non-resident proprietors of lands lying and being in the county of Washington, that if they, or some person in their behalf, do not appear and pay unto Andrew Swearingen, treasurer, living in Washington, the full amount of the outstanding taxes hereafter mentioned, together with the additional charges thereon, before the first Monday in July next, their lands will be sold, or so much of them as will be sufficient to pay the taxes and charges thereon, agreeable to law, for the year 1787.

JAMES M'CREADY,] Commissioners.
JAMES BRADFORD,]

| | acres | L. | S. | D. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Josiah Anthony | 400 | | 7 | 6 |
| James Bray | 400 | | 7 | 6 |
| Richard Bable | 400 | | 7 | 6 |
| Bryan Bruan | 400 | | 7 | 6 |
| Joseph Brown | 400 | | 7 | 6 |
| Josiah Coats | 400 | | 7 | 6 |
| Samuel Coats | 400 | | 7 | 6 |
| Myles or MorrisFisher | 400 | | 7 | 6 |
| Rebecca Gray | 400 | | 7 | 6 |
| Clement Humphrey | 400 | | 7 | 6 |
| Josiah Hughes | 400 | | 7 | 6 |
| David Lewis | 400 | | 7 | 6 |
| Joseph Paskell | 400 | | 7 | 6 |
| Stephen Paskell | 400 | | 7 | 6 |
| Samuel Razor | 400 | | 7 | 6 |
| Thomas Rightbright | 400 | | 7 | 6 |
| Thomas Roach | 400 | | 7 | 6 |
| Christopher Sellers | 400 | | 7 | 6 |
| Philip Summers | 400 | | 7 | 6 |
| Josiah Thomas | 400 | | 7 | 6 |
| Isaac Warton | 400 | | 7 | 6 |
| Charles Warton | 400 | | 7 | 6 |
| On the waters of Ten Mile and Wheling. | | | | |
| James M'Pherson | 400 | | 7 | 6 |
| Daniel M'Pherson | 400 | | 7 | 6 |
| George Leeper | 400 | | 7 | 6 |
| William Campbell | 400 | | 7 | 6 |
| James Martin | 400 | | 7 | 6 |
| Hugh Martin | 400 | | 7 | 6 |
| Patrick Campbell | 400 | | 7 | 6 |
| James Gray | 400 | | 7 | 6 |
| Robert Gray | 400 | | 7 | 6 |
| John Gibson | 400 | | 7 | 6 |
| George Douglass | 400 | | 7 | 6 |
| John Forsyth | 400 | | 7 | 6 |
| William Morrice | 400 | | 7 | 6 |
| Samuel Douglass | 400 | | 7 | 6 |
| Samuel M'Clean | 400 | | 7 | 6 |
| James M'Lean | 400 | | 7 | 6 |
| On the waters of Dunkard, Wheling, and Fish creek. | | | | |
| James Wright | 400 | | 17 | 6 |
| James Burrell | 400 | | 7 | 6 |
| Levi Adams | 400 | | 7 | 6 |
| Morris Kennedy | 400 | | 7 | 6 |
| Benjamin Morgan | 400 | | 7 | 6 |
| Stephen Paskell, sen. | 400 | | 7 | 6 |
| Joseph Anthony | 400 | | 7 | 6 |
| On the waters of Ten Mile and Wheling. | | | | |
| Philip Peters | 400 | | 7 | 6 |
| Richard Tomkins | 400 | | 7 | 6 |
| Thomas Mason | 400 | | 7 | 6 |
| Augustine Phillesgar | 400 | | 7 | 6 |
| Henry Smelt | 400 | | 7 | 6 |
| Peter Duffield | 400 | | 7 | 6 |
| James Kite | 400 | | 7 | 6 |
| John Hynes | 400 | | 7 | 6 |
| Edward Shingle | 400 | | 7 | 6 |
| Abraham Oldman | 400 | | 7 | 6 |
| Philip Whitely | 400 | | 7 | 6 |
| Patrick M'Knight | 400 | | 7 | 6 |
| Jeremiah Ord | 400 | | 7 | 6 |
| Moses Kurth | 400 | | 7 | 6 |
| Nathan Still | 400 | | 7 | 6 |
| Aaron Williams or Wilson | 400 | | 7 | 6 |
| James Lovemore | 400 | | 7 | 6 |
| William Barram | 400 | | 7 | 6 |
| Isaac Lestimore | 400 | | 7 | 6 |
| The Long Floor, the rest of the tract | 400 | | 7 | 6 |
| On the waters of Fish creek. | | | | |
| Jeremiah Fisher | 400 | | 7 | 6 |
| Abraham Roberts | 400 | | 7 | 6 |
| Frederick Haylor | 400 | | 7 | 6 |
| Joseph Hillburn | 400 | | 7 | 6 |
| Thomas Paskell | 400 | | 7 | 6 |
| Peter Deal | 400 | | 7 | 6 |
| On Dunkard waters. | | | | |
| Caleb Brown | 180 | | 6 | 4 |
| James Fulton | 300 | | 13 | 3 |
| John Forgey | 200 | | 5 | 6 |
| John Hill | 150 | | 5 | 6 |
| Robert Kenneday | 400 | | 14 | 2 |
| Jacob Neesley | 300 | | 13 | 4 |
| Isaac Pearce | 300 | | 13 | 4 |
| Joseph Tarrance | 300 | | 13 | 3 |
| Thomas Rogers | 300 | | 10 | 7 |
| Jeremiah Simpson | 300 | | 10 | 7 |
| Matthew Winton | 200 | | 7 | 2 |
| Lying and situate in Smith Township. | | | | |
| Sarah Vowell | 300 Racoon | | 10 | |
| John Crips Vowell | 200 ditto | | 6 | 8 |
| Thomas Vowell, sen. | 300 ditto | | 10 | |
| John Purden | 300 Fairblanes run | | 10 | |
| James Wilson | 200 Ohio river | | 6 | 8 |
| John David | 300 Flagherties run | | 10 | |
| Thomas Vowell, jun. | 300 ditto | | 10 | |
| Mary Marshall | 300 ditto | | 10 | |
| David Duncan | 300 ditto | | 10 | |
| Ebenezer Vowel | 300 Drains Logstown | | 7 | |
| David Hoggin | 200 Crooked run | | 6 | 8 |
| Thomas Castears | 200 Moon run | | 6 | 8 |
| William Spence | 400 ditto | | 13 | 4 |
| William Marshell | 400 ditto | | 13 | 4 |
| Andrew Spence | 300 ditto | | 10 | |
| William English | 400 Dunkard | | 13 | 4 |
| Margaret Marshel | 300 ditto | | 10 | |
| Ann Marshel | 300 ditto | | 6 | 8 |
| John Ward | 191 | | 6 | 8 |
| John Vaile | 219 | | 7 | 8 |
| John Morgan | 364 | | 12 | |
| Francis Baron de Belen Bartholf | 407 | | 13 | 4 |
| Robert Irvin | 230 | | 7 | 10 |
| John Wentzee | 306 | | 7 | 2 |
| Narrows and Thorn's run drains of Ohio. | | | | |
| Hanover Township. | | | | |
| John Mason | 289 T. run | | 9 | |
| James Moore | 80 Racoon | | 5 | |
| George Gibson | 600 ditto | | 17 | 6 |
| Samuel Boyd | 300 | | 6 | 3 |
| Abraham Kilpatrick | 400 Racoon | | 12 | 6 |
| William Redick | 300 ditto | | 6 | 6 |
| William Thompson | 200 ditto | | 4 | 2 |
| John Neilson | 400 Service | | 9 | 4 |
| John Douglass | 170 ditto | | 3 | 8 |
| Michael Crisloe | 300 Ohio | | 12 | 6 |
| Robert Rutherford | 1000 Mill creek | 1 | 12 | 6 |
| Jame Miller | 300 King's creek | | 9 | |
| Matthias Hook | 800 Mill creek and S. | | 19 | 3 |
| Zacharias Davis | 300 | | 6 | 6 |
| Daniel Curry | 400 | | 12 | 6 |
| Edward Ioy | 200 | | 4 | 2 |
| William Wilson | 150 Travise | | 2 | 6 |
| Mathew Vanleer | 300 Hermon's creek | | 9 | 5 |
| Edward Hatfield | 200 ditto | | 4 | 2 |
| Michael Steel | 250 | | 5 | 4 |
| Martha Davis | 400 | | 8 | 4 |
| Peter Demas | 200 Travis | | 6 | 3 |
| Nathan Dungan | 170 ditto | | 6 | 3 |
| Joseph Carrel | 400 King's creek | | 16 | 8 |
| Magness Tate | 800 Travis | 1 | 5 | |
| Oliver M'Cormick | 400 | | 8 | 4 |
| William Forsyth | 400 King's creek | | 16 | 8 |
| Samuel Johnson | 300 | | 9 | 5 |
| John Mackey | 300 | | 6 | 3 |
| Nathl. Clark, exr. | 200 | | 6 | 3 |
| Taylor Carrel | 300 King's creek | | 9 | 5 |
| Andrew Linn | 300 | | 9 | 5 |
| Robinsons Township. | | | | |
| Robert Bell, captain | 400 Montures | | 11 | 8 |
| Peden Cook | 600 R. and Racoon | 1 | 10 | 6 |
| Charles Clark | 300 Flagherty's | | 8 | 9 |
| Callender's heirs | 1600 Racoon | 2 | 12 | 6 |
| Cooper's heirs | 400 Montours | | 11 | 8 |
| Duncan & Purvience | 600 Montours | | 17 | 6 |
| John Dawson | 400 Racoon | | 11 | 8 |
| John Dousman | 600 Logstown | | 17 | 6 |
| Fowler's heirs | 400 Flaherties | | 11 | 8 |
| John Gilcreese | 300 Robinsons | | 15 | 3 |
| Seth Greer | 300 Racoon | | 8 | 9 |
| General Irvin | 1200 ditto | 4 | 7 | 6 |
| Inman's heirs | 300 Flagherties | | 12 | 6 |
| John Kilcreese | 300 Robinsons | | 8 | 9 |
| Adam Logan | 200 ditto | | 5 | |
| James Morrison | 570 Montures | | 16 | 8 |
| Alexander M'Curdy | 300 Chartiers | | 8 | 9 |
| M'Adoo John | 246 Montures | | 5 | 10 |
| William Morrison | 300 Racoon | | 8 | 9 |
| Andrew Mitchell | 275 Montures | | 8 | 7 |
| William Newell | 400 ditto | | 11 | 8 |
| Abraham Newell | 170 ditto | | 5 | 8 |
| John Perry | 300 ditto | | 18 | |
| Ross, in Pitt | 400 ditto | | 5 | 10 |
| Major Richeson | 700 Robinsons | 1 | 10 | |
| John Hervey | 300 ditto | | 12 | |
| Robinson or Smith's heirs | 300 Logstown | | 9 | |
| John Swearingen | 400 Montures | | 11 | 8 |
| Slough, in Lancaster | 300 Ohio | | 18 | |
| Smith's heirs | 400 Racoon | | 11 | 8 |
| Charles Sims | 3000 ditto | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Sam. Stewart, col. | 500 | 1 | 5 | 7 |
| Major Smallman | 300 Flagherty's | | 8 | 9 |
| Joseph Tumblestone | 400 Racoon | | 11 | 8 |
| Thompson's heirs | 300 ditto | | 9 | |
| And Thompsons hrs. | 200 ditto | | 5 | 10 |
| John Tompkins | 300 ditto | | 8 | 9 |
| Rob. Witherington | 900 ditto | 3 | 5 | |
| Samuel Finley or Doctor Morgan | 300 Montures | | 18 | |
| Green Township. | | | | |
| John M'Mahen | 300 Crooked run | | 10 | |
| Thomas Ramsey | 400 Dunkard | | 14 | 8 |
| Samuel Upthegrove | 800 ditto | 1 | 7 | 6 |
| Geo. Wilson's heirs | 300 ditto | | 10 | 8 |
| Andrew Porter | 700 ditto & Wheling | 1 | 3 | |
| Andrew Ellicot | 400 Dunkard | | 6 | |
| John Watmore | 380 Whitely | | 4 | 7 |
| Daniel Watmore | 400 ditto | | 4 | 8 |
| Hopewell Township. | | | | |
| Cambers & Hoge | 200 Hermons creek | | 12 | 6 |
| Robert Higgins | 350 | | 17 | 8 |
| John Merriman | 150 Cross creek | | 9 | 5 |
| Hugh M'Conkey | 150 ditto | | 9 | 5 |
| James Randles | 200 ditto | | 10 | |
| Absolom Wells | 400 ditto | 1 | 5 | |
| Alexander Young | 400 Buffaloe | | 9 | 5 |
| Dickinson Township. | | | | |
| Daniel M'Dermot | 150 Monongahela | | 8 | 4 |
| Daniel M'Dermot, jun. | 300 Street run | | 12 | 6 |
| Robert Craighead | 200 Peters creek | | 6 | 4 |
| Mr. Adams, in Pitt | 150 Peters creek | | 5 | |
| Mr. Christie | 200 Chartiers | | 9 | 6 |
| Benjamin Stiles | 200 Morgan T. | | 10 | |

## A NEW STORE.

THE subscribers are just opening for sale at the house of Samuel Acklin, tavern keeper three doors below the court house in the town of Washington, a neat and general assortment of Dry Goods, and Groceries, which they will sell on reasonable terms for cash, furs, whiskey or ginseng. They have also laid in a fresh assortment of Goods at their Store in Pittsburgh, which they will sell low for cash, ginseng, furs, or whiskey.

JOHN & SAMUEL COLHOUN.

Pittsburgh, March 21, 1788.

N. B. All those who have open accounts with said company at Pittsburgh, are desired to come and pay off their respective balances on or before the first day of May next: if any should neglect this call they may assure themselves I will do my best endeavor, and without respect to persons, put their accounts into the hands of an attorney.

SAM. COLHOUN.

## STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

A ſupplement to the act entitled, "an act to alter and amend an act," entitled, "an act to remedy the defects of the ſeveral acts of aſſembly heretofore made for regulating the elections of Juſtices of the peace throughout this ſtate, and to eſtabliſh a permament mode for holding ſuch elections, and to authoriſe the juſtices of the peace of the city of Philadelphia to hold the courts of record of the ſaid city, and to make further proviſion for the due election and return of the juſtices of the peace elect.

WHEREAS it appears to this houſe, that for the purpoſes of holding Orphans courts, and the accelerating other public buſineſs falling upon the juriſdiction of the county courts, it will be uſeful and convenient to the citizens of this ſtate, that a number of juſtices neceſſary to compoſe a court ſhould reſide ſo near together, that a court may be eaſily aſſembled in caſes wherein their immediate intervention is neceſſary.

Be it enacted and it is hereby enacted by the repreſentatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in general aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That every diſtrict in which a county is ſituate within this ſtate, now erected or hereafter to be erected, ſhall be entitled to three juſtices of the peace of the proper county, upon the election of the freeholders of the reſpective diſtricts in which ſuch towns are ſituate, as ſoon as the preſident or vice preſident in council ſhall think proper to grant the ſame, and the freeholders of the ſeveral diſtricts aforeſaid, ſhall as in other caſes elect and return a double number of the juſtices of the peace elect accordingly, any law heretofore made and enacted to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Signed by order of the houſe,
THOMAS MIFFLIN, Speaker.

Enacted into a law at Philadelphia, on Wedneſday the twenty-ſeventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight.
PETER Z. LLOYD, clerk of the general aſſembly.

## *Foreign Intelligence.*

LONDON, January 3.

YESTERDEY morning ſome diſpatches were received from the marquis of Buckingham, lord lieutenant of Ireland, which were ſent off to his majeſty at Windſor.

### Parliament of Paris

From the ſpirited proceedings of the parliament of Paris, it may not be amiſs to give an extract from Dr Moore's View of Society, &c. reſpecting that body.

"The parliament of Paris can indeed remonſtrate; and have done it with ſuch ſtrength of reaſoning and energy of expreſſion, that if eloquence were able to prevail over unlimited power, every grievance would have been redreſſed.

"Some of theſe remonſtrances diſplay, not only examples of the moſt ſublime and pathetic eloquence, but alſo breathe a ſpirit of freedom, which would do honor to the Britiſh houſe of commons.

"The reſiſtance which the parliament of Paris made to the will of the king, does them the greateſt honor. Indeed the lawyers in France have diſplayed more juſt and manly ſentiments of government, and have made a noble ſtruggle againſt deſpotic power, than any ſet of men in the kingdom. It has therefore often affected me with ſurpriſe and indignation, to obſerve the attempts that have been made here to turn this body of men into ridicule. One of this profeſſion is never introduced on the ſtage but in a ridiculous character: this may give ſatisfaction to the prince, whoſe power they have endeavoured to limit or to thoughtleſs ſlaviſh courtiers; but ought to be viewed with horror by the nation, for whoſe good the gentlemen of the long robe have hazarded ſo much; for in their oppoſition to the court, much perſonal danger was to be feared, and no lucrative advantage to be reaped.

"The ſecurity, and even the exiſtence of the parliament of Paris, depending entirely on the pleaſure of the king, and having no other weapons offenſive or defenſive, but juſtice, arguments and reaſon, their fate might have been foreſeen, the uſual fate of thoſe who have no other artillery to oppoſe power. The members were diſgraced, and the parliament aboliſhed.

"This meaſure was conſidered as violent: the exiles were regarded as martyrs: the people were aſtoniſhed and grieved. At length, recovering from their ſurpriſe, they diſſipated their ſorrow, as they do on all occaſions of great calamity, by ſome very merry ſongs."

## American Occurrences.

BOSTON, March 8.

At the cloſe of the Convention, when the queſtion was juſt going to be taken, his excellency governor Hancock ſpoke as follows:

Gentlemen,

BEING now called upon to bring the ſubject under debate to a deciſion, by bringing forward the queſtion, I beg your indulgence to cloſe the buſineſs with a few words. I am happy that my health has been ſo far reſtored, that I am rendered able to meet my fellow citizens, as repreſented in this convention. I ſhould have conſidered it as one of the moſt diſtreſſing misfortunes of my life, to be deprived of giving my aid and ſupport to a ſyſtem, which if amended (as I feel aſſured it will be) according to your propoſals, cannot fail to give the people of the United States a greater degree of political freedom, and eventually as much national dignity, as falls to the lot of any nation on the earth. I have not, ſince I had the honor to be in this place, ſaid much on the important buſineſs before us: all the ideas appertaining to the ſyſtem, as well thoſe which are againſt as for it, having been debated upon with ſo much learning and ability, that the ſubject is quite exhauſted.

But you will permit me, gentlemen, to cloſe the whole with one or two general obſervations. This I requeſt, not expecting to throw any new light upon the ſubject, but becauſe it may poſſibly prevent uneaſineſs and diſcordance, from taking place amongſt us and among ſt our conſtituents.

That a general ſyſtem of government be indiſpenſibly neceſſary to ſave our country from ruin, is agreed upon all ſides. That the one now to be decided upon has its defects, all agree; but when we conſider the variety of intereſts, and the different habits of the men it is intended for, it would be very ſingular to have an entire union of ſentiments reſpecting it. Were the people of the United States to delegate the powers propoſed to be given, to men who were not dependent on them frequently for elections; to men whoſe intereſts either from rank or title, would differ from that of their fellow citizens in common, the taſk of delegating authority would be vaſtly more difficult; but as the matter now ſtands the powers reſerved by the people renders ſecure, and until they themſelves become corrupt they will always have upright and able rulers. I give my aſſent to the conſtitution in full confidence that the amendments propoſed will ſoon become a part of the ſyſtem; theſe amendments being no wiſe local, but calculated to give ſecurity and eaſe alike to all the ſtates. I think that all will agree to them.

Suffer me to add, that let the queſtion be decided as it may, there can be no triumph on the one ſide, or chagrin on the other. Should there be a great diviſion, every good man, every one who loves his country, will be ſo far from exhibiting extraordinary marks of joy, that he will ſincerely lament the want of unanimity, and ſtrenuouſly endeavour to cultivate a ſpirit of reconciliation, both in a convention and at home. The people of this commonwealth are a people of great light, of great intelligence in public buſineſs. They know that we have none of us an intereſt ſeparate from theirs; that it muſt be our happineſs to conduce to theirs; and that we muſt all riſe or fall together. They will never, therefore, forſake the firſt principle of ſociety, that of being governed by the voice of the majority, and ſhould it be that the propoſed form of government ſhould be rejected, they will zealouſly attempt another. Should it by the vote now to be taken be ratified, they will quietly acquieſce, and where they ſee a want of perfection in it, endeavour in a conſtitutional way to have it amended.

The queſtion now before you is ſuch as no nation on earth, without the limits of America, have ever had the privilege of deciding upon. As the Supreme Ruler of the Univerſe has ſeen fit to beſtow upon us this glorious opportunity, let us decide upon it, appealing to him for the rectitude of our intentions, and in humble confidence that he will yet continue to bleſs and ſave our country."

Amendments and alterations propoſed by the convention of Maſſachuſetts, to be preſented to their repreſentatives in Congreſs, who are to exert their influence by ſeaſonable and legal methods, to obtain ſaid alterations and amendments, agreeable to the fifth article of the ſaid conſtitution.

1ſt. That it be explicitly declared, that all powers not expreſſly delegated by the aforeſaid conſtitution, are reſerved to the ſeveral ſtates, to be by them exerciſed.

2dly. That there ſhall be one repreſentative to every thirty thouſand perſons, according to the cenſus mentioned in the conſtitution, until the whole number of the repreſentatives amounts to 200.

3dly. That Congreſs do not exerciſe the powers veſted in them by the 4th ſection of the 1ſt article, but in caſes when a ſtate neglect or refuſe to make regulation therein mentioned, or ſhall make regulations ſubverſive of the rights of the people, to a free and equal repreſentation in Congreſs, agreeable to the conſtitution.

4thly. That Congreſs do not lay direct taxes, but when the monies ariſing from the impoſt and exciſe are inſufficient for the public exigencies; nor then, until Congreſs ſhall have firſt made a requiſition upon the ſtates, to aſſeſs, levy, and pay their reſpective proportions of ſuch requiſitions, agreeably to the cenſus fixed in the conſtitution, in ſuch way and manner as the legiſlature of the ſtate ſhall think beſt, and in ſuch caſe, if any ſtate ſhall neglect or refuſe to pay its proportion, purſuant to ſuch requiſition, then Congreſs may aſſeſs and levy ſuch ſtate's proportion, together with intereſt thereon, at the rate of ſix per cent. per annum, from the time of payment preſcribed in ſuch requiſition.

5thly That Congreſs erect no company of merchants with excluſive advantages of commerce.

6thly. That no perſon ſhall be tried for any crime by which he may incur an infamous puniſhment, or loſs of life, until he be firſt indicted by a grand jury, except in ſuch caſes as may ariſe in the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

7thly. The ſupreme judicial federal court ſhall have no juriſdiction of cauſes between citizens of different ſtates, unleſs the matter in diſpute, whether it concerns the reality or perſonality, be of the value of three thouſand dollars, at the leaſt: nor ſhall the federal judicial power extend to any actions between citizens of different ſtates, where the matter in diſpute, whether it concerns the reality or perſonality is not of the value of fifteen hundred dollars, at leaſt.

8thly. In civil actions, between citizens of different ſtates, every iſſue of fact, ariſing in actions at common law, ſhall be tried by a jury, if the parties, or either of them, requeſt it.

9thly. Congreſs ſhall, at no time, conſent, that any perſon, holding an office of truſt or profit under the United States, ſhall accept of a title of nobility, or any other title or office, from any king, prince, or foreign ſtate.

RICHMOND February 9.

Copy of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to his friend in the country; wrote during the ſitting of the ſtate convention.

"Dear Sir,

"WHEN I had laſt the pleaſure of ſeeing you, you obſerved, "that the old conſtitution was the beſt horſe a man could ride now-a-days," in conſequence I took a view of the brute, as he ſtands in Philadelphia; he appears to be much diſordered; he was lately ſtruck in the face with a bank note, which ſo frightened him, that he ran through the bank and nearly overſet it. It was feared he would go mad, but being well fumigated with funded certificates, he ſeemed to be in a fair way of recovery, when happening to ſnort ſome of his glanders on young federaliſt, young federaliſt gave him ſuch a kick in the flank, that he has gone lapſided ever ſince, and is become ſo reſtiff, that the groom cannot get him into the ſtable without the aſſiſtance of the houſhold ſervants. There is a Jockey club now ſitting in this city, to examine the pedigree of young federaliſt, and it is thought he will turn out to be the beſt blooded colt that ever has been in America, or perhaps in the world. When he gets another ſummer's graſs, I would adviſe you to mount him, for as to old conſtitutionaliſt, there is not a man of any credit will lay a leg over him.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.

On the 13th of December, 1787, a Cow, the property of Jacob Hiltzheimer, eſq. calved, and on the 14th, the calf being 20 hours old, weighed

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | 31ſt |
| 1788. | Jan. | 13th |
| | Feb. | 1ſt |
| | | 13th |
| | | 29th |
| | March | 13th |

This calf has been weighed in preſence of a very numerous concourſe of people, many of them reſpectable characters.

## STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

A ſupplement to the act entitled, "an act to alter and amend an act," entitled, "an act to remedy the defects of the ſeveral acts of aſſembly heretofore made for regulating the elections of Juſtices of the peace throughout this ſtate, and to eſtabliſh a permament mode for holding ſuch elections, and to authoriſe the juſtices of the peace of the city of Philadelphia to hold the courts of record of the ſaid city, and to make further proviſion for the due election and return of the juſtices of the peace elect.

WHEREAS it appears to this houſe, that for the purpoſes of holding Orphans courts, and the accelerating other public buſineſs falling upon the juriſdiction of the county courts, it will be uſeful and convenient to the citizens of this ſtate, that a number of juſtices neceſſary to compoſe a court ſhould reſide ſo near together, that a court may be eaſily aſſembled in caſes wherein their immediate intervention is neceſſary.

Be it enacted and it is hereby enacted by the repreſentatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in general aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That every diſtrict in which a county is ſituate within this ſtate, now erected or hereafter to be erected, ſhall be entitled to three juſtices of the peace of the proper county, upon the election of the freeholders of the reſpective diſtricts in which ſuch towns are ſituate, as ſoon as the preſident or vice preſident in council ſhall think proper to grant the ſame, and the freeholders of the ſeveral diſtricts aforeſaid, ſhall as in other caſes elect and return a double number of the juſtices of the peace elect accordingly, any law heretofore made and enacted to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Signed by order of the houſe,
THOMAS MIFFLIN, Speaker.

Enacted into a law at Philadelphia, on Wedneſday the twenty-ſeventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty eight.
PETER Z. LLOYD, clerk of the general aſſembly.

## *Foreign Intelligence.*

LONDON, January 3.

YESTERDEY morning ſome diſpatches were received from the marquis of Buckingham, lord lieutenant of Ireland, which were ſent off to his majeſty at Windſor.

### Parliament of Paris

From the ſpirited proceedings of the parliament of Paris, it may not be amiſs to give an extract from Dr Moore's View of Society, &c. reſpecting that body.

"The parliament of Paris can indeed remonſtrate; and have done it with ſuch ſtrength of reaſoning and energy of expreſſion, that if eloquence were able to prevail over unlimited power, every grievance would have been redreſſed.

"Some of theſe remonſtrances diſplay, not only examples of the moſt ſublime and pathetic eloquence, but alſo breathe a ſpirit of freedom, which would do honor to the Britiſh houſe of commons.

"The reſiſtance which the parliament of Paris made to the will of the king, does them the greateſt honor. Indeed the lawyers in France have diſplayed more juſt and manly ſentiments of government, and have made a noble ſtruggle againſt deſpotic power, than any ſet of men in the kingdom. It has therefore often affected me with ſurpriſe and indignation, to obſerve the attempts that have been made here to turn this body of men into ridicule. One of this profeſſion is never introduced on the ſtage but in a ridiculous character: this may give ſatisfaction to the prince, whoſe power they have endeavoured to limit or to thoughtleſs ſlaviſh courtiers; but ought to be viewed with horror by the nation, for whoſe good the gentlemen of the long robe have hazarded ſo much; for in their oppoſition to the court, much perſonal danger was to be feared, and no lucrative advantage to be reaped.

"The ſecurity, and even the exiſtence of the parliament of Paris, depending entirely on the pleaſure of the king, and having no other weapons offenſive or defenſive, but juſtice, arguments and reaſon, their fate might have been foreſeen, the uſual fate of thoſe who have no other artillery to oppoſe power. The members were diſgraced, and the parliament aboliſhed.

"This meaſure was conſidered as violent; the exile [illegible] martyrs: the people were [illegible] At length, recovering from their conſternation, they diſcovered their ſorrow, as they do on all occaſions of great calamity, by ſome very merry ſongs."

## American Occurrences.

BOSTON, March 8.

At the cloſe of the Convention, when the queſtion was juſt going to be taken, his excellency governor Hancock ſpoke as follows:

Gentlemen,

BEING now called upon to bring the ſubject under debate to a deciſion, by bringing forward the queſtion, I beg your indulgence to cloſe the buſineſs with a few words. I am happy that my health has been ſo far reſtored, that I am rendered able to meet my fellow citizens, as repreſented in this convention. I ſhould have conſidered it as one of the moſt diſtreſſing misfortunes of my life, to be deprived of giving my aid and ſupport to a ſyſtem, which if amended (as I feel aſſured it will be) according to your propoſals, cannot fail to give the people of the United States a greater degree of political freedom, and eventually as much national dignity, as falls to the lot of any nation on the earth. I have not, ſince I had the honor to be in this place, ſaid much on the important buſineſs before us: all the ideas appertaining to the ſyſtem, as well thoſe which are againſt as for it, having been debated upon with ſo much learning and ability, that the ſubject is quite exhauſted.

But you will permit me, gentlemen, to cloſe the whole with one or two general obſervations. This I requeſt, not expecting to throw any new light upon the ſubject, but becauſe it may poſſibly prevent uneaſineſs and diſcordance, from taking place amongſt us and amongſt our conſtituents.

That a general ſyſtem of government be indiſpenſibly neceſſary to ſave our country from ruin, is agreed upon all ſides. That the one now to be decided upon has its defects, all agree; but when we conſider the variety of intereſts, and the different habits of the men it is intended for, it would be very ſingular to have an entire union of ſentiments reſpecting it. Were the people of the United States to delegate the powers propoſed to be given, to men who were not dependent on them frequently for elections; to men whoſe intereſts either from rank or title, would differ from that of their fellow citizens in common, the taſk of delegating authority would be vaſtly more difficult; but as the matter now ſtands the powers reſerved by the people renders ſecure, and until they themſelves become corrupt they will always have upright and able rulers. I give my aſſent to the conſtitution in full confidence that the amendments propoſed will ſoon become a part of the ſyſtem; theſe amendments being no wiſe local, but calculated to give ſecurity and eaſe alike to all the ſtates. I think that all will agree to them.

Suffer me to add, that let the queſtion be decided as it may, there can be no triumph on the one ſide, or chagrin on the other. Should there be a great diviſion, every good man, every one who loves his country, will be ſo far from exhibiting extraordinary marks of joy, that he will ſincerely lament the want of unanimity, and ſtrenuouſly endeavour to cultivate a ſpirit of reconciliation, both in a convention and at home. The people of this commonwealth are a people of great light, of great intelligence in public buſineſs. They know that we have none of us an intereſt ſeparate from theirs; that it muſt be our happineſs to conduce to theirs; and that we muſt all riſe or fall together. They will never, therefore, forſake the firſt principle of ſociety, that of being governed by the voice of the majority, and ſhould it be that the propoſed form of government ſhould be rejected, they will zealouſly attempt another. Should it by the vote now to be taken be ratified, they will quietly acquieſce, and where they ſee a want of perfection in it, endeavour in a conſtitutional way to have it amended.

The queſtion now before you is ſuch as no nation on earth, without the limits of America, have ever had the privilege of deciding upon. As the Supreme Ruler of the Univerſe has ſeen fit to beſtow upon us this glorious opportunity, let us decide upon it, appealing to him for the rectitude of our intentions, and in humble confidence that he will yet continue to bleſs and ſave our country."

Amendments and alterations propoſed by the convention of Maſſachuſetts, to be preſented to their repreſentatives in Congreſs, who are to exert their influence by ſeaſonable and legal methods, to obtain ſaid alterations and amendments, agreeable to the fifth article of the ſaid conſtitution.

1ſt. That it be explicitly declared, that all pow-

ers not expreſſly delegated by the aforeſaid conſtitution, are reſerved to the ſeveral ſtates, to be by them exerciſed.

2dly. That there ſhall be one repreſentative to every thirty thouſand perſons, according to the cenſus mentioned in the conſtitution, until the whole number of the repreſentatives amounts to two hundred.

3dly. That Congreſs do not exerciſe the powers veſted in them by the 4th ſection of the 1ſt article, but in caſes when a ſtate neglect or refuſe to make regulation therein mentioned, or ſhall make regulations ſubverſive of the rights of the people, to a free and equal repreſentation in Congreſs, agreeable to the conſtitution.

4thly. That Congreſs do not lay direct taxes, but when the monies ariſing from the impoſt and exciſe are inſufficient for the public exigencies; nor then, until Congreſs ſhall have firſt made a requiſition upon the ſtates, to aſſeſs, levy, and pay their reſpective proportions of ſuch requiſitions, agreeably to the cenſus fixed in the conſtitution, in ſuch way and manner as the legiſlature of the ſtate ſhall think beſt, and in ſuch caſe, if any ſtate ſhall neglect or refuſe to pay its proportion, purſuant to ſuch requiſition, then Congreſs may aſſeſs and levy ſuch ſtate's proportion, together with intereſt thereon, at the rate of ſix per cent. per annum, from the time of payment preſcribed in ſuch requiſition.

5thly That Congreſs erect no company of merchants with excluſive advantages of commerce.

6thly. That no perſon ſhall be tried for any crime by which he may incur an infamous puniſhment, or loſs of life, until he be firſt indicted by a grand jury, except in ſuch caſes as may ariſe in the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

7thly. The ſupreme judicial federal court ſhall have no juriſdiction of cauſes between citizens of different ſtates, unleſs the matter in diſpute, whether it concerns the reality or perſonality, be of the value of three thouſand dollars, at the leaſt: nor ſhall the federal judicial power extend to any actions between citizens of different ſtates, where the matter in diſpute, whether it concerns the reality or perſonality is not of the value of fifteen hundred dollars, at leaſt.

8thly. In civil actions, between citizens of different ſtates, every iſſue of fact, ariſing in actions at common law, ſhall be tried by a jury, if the parties, or either of them, requeſt it.

9thly. Congreſs ſhall, at no time, conſent, that any perſon, holding an office of truſt or profit under the United States, ſhall accept of a title of nobility, or any other title or office, from any king, prince, or foreign ſtate.

RICHMOND February 9.

Copy of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to his friend in the country; wrote during the ſitting of the ſtate convention.

"Dear Sir,

"WHEN I had laſt the pleaſure of ſeeing you, you obſerved, "that the old conſtitution was the beſt horſe a man could ride now-a-days." In conſequence I took a view of the brute, as he ſtands in Philadelphia; he appears to be much diſordered; he was lately ſtruck in the face with a bank note, which ſo frightened him, that he ran through the bank and nearly overſet it. It was feared he would go mad, but being well fumigated with funded certificates, he ſeemed to be in a fair way of recovery, when happening to ſnort ſome of his ſlanders on young federaliſt, young federaliſt gave him ſuch a kick in the flank, that he has gone lapſided ever ſince, and is become ſo reſtiff, that the groom cannot get him into the ſtable without the aſſiſtance of the houſehold ſervants. There is a jockey club now ſitting in this city, to examine the pedigree of young federaliſt, and it is thought he will turn out to be the beſt blooded colt that ever has been in America, or perhaps in the world. When he gets another ſuppler ſtate, I would adviſe you to mount him, for as an old conſtitutionaliſt, there is not a man of any conſcience will lay a leg over him.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.

On the 13th of December, 1787, [illegible] property of Jacob Hiltzheimer, eſq. [illegible] the 14th, the calf being 20 hours old.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | 31ſt |
| 1788. | Jan. | 13th |
| | Feb. | 1ſt |
| | | 13th |
| | | 29th |
| | March | 13th |

This calf has been weighed to [illegible] numerous concourſe of people, [illegible] reſpectable characters.

# *Pittſburgh*, April 19.

Extracts from the Proceedings of the Honorable General Aſſembly, of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, convened in the City of Philadelphia.

Saturday, March 1, 1788.

A PETITION from a number of the inhabitants of Wayne townſhip, in the county of Cumberland, was read, praying that this houſe may not oppoſe the adoption of the conſtitution for the government of the United States, propoſed by the late federal convention.

Ordered to lie on the table.

The bill entitled, "An act for deſtroying the bills of credit of this commonwealth, emitted in purſuance of an act of general aſſembly, paſſed the 1ſt day of June, 1780, entitled, An act for funding and redeeming the bills of credit of the United States of America, and for providing means to bring the preſent war to a happy concluſion," was read the third time

Ordered, That the further conſideration thereof be poſtponed.

Saturday, March 22.

The committee appointed for the purpoſe, reported a bill, entitled, "An act to alter and amend ſundry parts of the laws of the ſtate, relating to the exciſe on ſpirituous liquors imported into this ſtate, and for the better collection of the revenue ariſing from ſpirituous liquors imported or diſtilled therein;" which was read the firſt time, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

For the Pittſburgh Gazette.

The writer of SOMMERS, ſays a correſpondent, as a citizen and freeman of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, has an equal right with the governor of the ſtate, or the preſident of Congreſs, to ſpeak and write his ſentiments on the general government, or on any other ſubject, *ſcurrility and defomation excepted*, theſe ſubjects being monopolized, and already exhauſted by the *Weſtern Oracle* or *Modern Hudibraſs*. The piece alluded to was wrote ſome time before the writer left this country on a tour to the ſouthward, of importance to the commonwealth, and which if ſucceſsful, cannot fail of becoming generally beneficial to the United States. The writer being perfectly independent in principle, and eaſy in circumſtances, is far above the calumny of a doggrell rhymiſt, who would *bark at the ſun* and *bay the moon* could he thereby ſecure a ſmile from his federal-leagued patrons.

Better and much more noble to abjure
The ſight of men, and in ſome cave ſecure,
From all the outrages of pride, to feaſt
On nature's ſallads, *and be* FREE *at leaſt*.

## ANECDOTE.

A very avaricious divine, ſeeing a poor boy of a promiſing appearance, in a deplorable condition, called him to his door, and giving him a mouldy piece of bread, aſked him if he could read, to which he anſwered in the negative: to the queſtions, whether he could ſay the Belief and the Lord's Prayer, the anſwer was the ſame. Well, ſaid the divine, I will teach you that, ſay after me, "Our Father," ſaid the inſtructor. Our father, repeated the poor boy! What, your father as well as mine? Yes, certainly. Then we are brothers? To be ſure we are, was the reply. Why then, rejoined the boy, pulling the cruſt from under his coat, how could you give your poor brother this mouldy piece of bread!


The FAMOUS HORSE

*Young Jack Diſmal*,

WILL cover mares the enſuing ſeaſon, at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Waſhington county, Dickinſon townſhip, near Kerkendawl's mill, on Peter's creek, at the low rate of one pound five ſhillings each mare, to be paid in wheat at four ſhillings per buſhel, by the firſt of November next.

Young Jack Diſmal is a beautiful dark bay, fifteen hands high, riſing 7 years old, and is allowed by gentlemen to be exceeding well made, and ſuperior to any in moving for gaiety of carriage and eaſe for the rider. He was got by the full blooded high bred horſe Old Jack Diſmal, who was imported by colonel John Mars of Virginia, and was well known in that quarter for running, his dam was called Dancing Jenny, got by old Fearnought. Any gentlemen inclining to ſend their mares may depend upon due attendance by

JACOB FERREE.

April 16, 1788.

Juſt OPENED and to be Sold by

# Stephen Bayard,

At his STORE at ELIZABETH TOWN, on the Monongahela.

A VARIETY of Dry Goods, Hardware, and Groceries, which will be ſold CHEAP on the the following terms, viz. Groceries, ſuch as rum, ſugar, tea, coffee, chocolate, indigo, alſpice, ginger, pepper, candles, and ſoap, CASH only; for Dry Goods and Hardware, country produce will be taken, ſuch as wheat, rye, corn, oats, flour, pork, bacon, beef, butter, eggs, and whiſkey, at market price.

The beautiful and advantageous ſituation of this town, with reſpect to pleaſure and trade, muſt naturally make it a place of buſineſs and rapid improvement. A ſaw mill will ſoon be going, where timber is plenty, and extremely convenient. Four of the firſt carpenters and boat builders from Philadelphia, are now employed in the boat yard, which is within one hundred yards of the ſaw mill. Travellers and others may be ſupplied with boats of every conſtruction and dimenſion, at a ſhort notice, alſo with houſes to depoſit their baggage in, and proviſions of all kinds at a reaſonable price. Terms will be made known by applying to STEPHEN BAYARD, Proprietor, on the premiſes, or GEORGE ADAMS at Pittſburgh.

N. B. Deeds for Elizabeth Town lots, will be made out in the courſe of two weeks. Thoſe who would wiſh to become ſettlers need be ſpeedy in their applications for lots, as a number of the beſt are already ſold, and ſome good buildings erected thereon. Payment for the deeds muſt be made in caſh or produce, on delivery of the ſame. April 18, 1788.


THE partnerſhip of Adamſon and Joſiah Tannehill, having diſſolved, by mutual conſent, this day, they find themſelves under the indiſpenſable neceſſity of calling upon all thoſe who are indebted to them to make immediate payment, that they may be enabled to make payments to thoſe with with whom they are in arrears, as well as to carry on their buſineſs in keeping a houſe of entertainment. They therefore hope, that all thoſe who are indebted to them will, upon ſerious reflection, be convinced of the propriety of this meaſure, from the long indulgence already given, which has tended greatly to their diſadvantage, and their preſent arrangements will no longer permit them to indulge ſuch as may not comply with this requeſt, conſiſtent with their duties to themſelves and families; they therefore hope, that this public notice will be attended to, as it will prevent conſequences that may be diſagreeable

A. & J. TANNEHILL.

Pittſburgh, April 19, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the male white inhabitants of the townſhips of Pittſburgh and Franklin, between the age of 18 years and 53, to meet at the houſe of Dunning M'Nair's, on Wedneſday the 28th day of May next, to elect one fit perſon to ſerve as lieutenant colonel for ſaid diſtrict. Due attendance will be given by

CHARLES CAMPBELL, L. W. C.

April 16, 1788.

Weſtmoreland county, April 16, 1788.

BY a reſolution of the honorable the ſupreme executive council of this ſtate, I am directed to collect all the public arms within the county, have them repaired, and make return thereof to council. I have therefore to require all ſuch as may have public arms in their poſſeſſion, to inform me thereof, that I may be enable to conform to the directions of the honorable the ſupreme executive council. Thoſe who attempt to conceal public arms, may expect to be proceeded againſt agreeably to law.

CHARLES CAMPBELL, Lieut.

THE ſubſcriber has for ſale ſeveral tracts of land, lying in Monongahela county, Virginia, which he will ſell on reaſonable terms, and credit given for part of the money. The lands have been ſettled, and would ſuit perſons who would wiſh to ſettle on them immediately. Thoſe who incline to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber living in Greenſburgh, Waſhington county, oppoſite to the mouth of George's creek, who will ſhew the land to any perſon who may wiſh to purchaſe. Patents are already obtained, and conveyances will be given to the purchaſer free of all coſts.

April 14, 1788. JOHN FERREE


*FOR SALE*,

SUNDRY tracts of land in Waſhington county. For particulars apply to Craig Ritchie, at Canonſburgh, on Chartiers creek.

To be RENTED, and entered on immediately, ſundry concerns, the property of the ſubſcriber, viz.

A Dwelling houſe about thirty feet ſquare, ſituate on the banks of the Monongahela oppoſite Pittſburgh, and a large garden between the houſe and the river. Mr. Jacob Haymaker carried on the boat-building buſineſs at this place, for ſome years, with great ſucceſs. A perſon who would undertake to keep a reputable tavern, and carry on the above branch of buſineſs, will meet with conſiderable encouragement.

About one hundred perches up the river from ſaid place, is a commodious brick-yard, where that buſineſs was carried on laſt ſummer with ſucceſs. The yard and ſhed are in good order, and the clay for brick and pottery excellent. Emigrants have frequently taken brick into their boats to carry to the new ſettlements down the Ohio, &c.

A ſmall dwelling houſe on the eaſt bank of the ſaid river, in Pittſburgh, with a good garden adjoining.

A number of plantations ſituate on or near ſaid river, in the vicinity of the brick-yard, will be rented for a year or more, and the whole concerns on very reaſonable terms. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber, (who is the owner) living in Pittſburgh, or to his ſon Oliver, at his diſtillery, near the brick yard.

JOHN ORMSBY.

Pittſburgh, April 19, 1788.


THE Partnerſhip of Turnbull, Marmie, & Co. being diſſolved the 1ſt inſtant, by mutual conſent, all thoſe who are indebted to or have any claims againſt the ſaid company, are requeſted to ſettle the ſame with

WILLIAM TURNBULL, and
PETER MARMIE, or
WILLIAM J. MILLER, their attorney.

Pittſburgh, 25th March, 1788.

For Sale, by Public Vendue, the following Property belonging to the ſaid Company.

THIRTY-TWO lots of ground in the town of Pittſburgh, ſituated at the confluence of the two rivers, Allegany and Monongahela, between Marbury, Liberty and Short Streets, No. 1 to 17, 132 to 145, and No. 260, upon which is erected a Still-houſe, Malt-houſe, Stables, and other buildings.

One tract of land on the Coal-hill oppoſite Pittſburgh, containing about 25 acres, with a ferry and ſuitable buildings.

Two tracts of land on Squaw run and the Alleghany river, about nine miles from Pittſburgh, in the depreciation diſtrict, No. 4.

Two tracts of land in the new purchaſe near the Alleghany, upon one of which is erected a ſaw-mill.

The ſale will be held in three months from this date, at the houſe of Meſſrs. Tannehills, at which time and place a more particular deſcription of the property will be given, and the terms of payment made known by

WILLIAM TURNBULL, and
PETER MARMIE.

WHEREAS a certain Andrew Mitchell, formerly of the town of Pittſburgh, fraudently obtained a note of hand from the ſubſcriber, for the ſum of ſeven pounds fifteen ſhillings, this is therefore to forwarn any perſon from taking an aſſignment on ſaid note, as I am determined not to pay it unleſs compelled by law.

WILLIAM ROWLEY.

Waſhington County, April 10, 1788.

THE partnerſhip of William Braden and Thomas Wylie having diſſolved by mutual conſent, on the 31ſt of March laſt; all perſons indebted to, or having accounts againſt ſaid partnerſhip, are requeſted to bring them prepared for ſettlement, to Meſſrs. George Wallace and Adamſon Tannehill, or either of them, who are fully authoriſed to adjuſt and ſettle the ſame; every indulgence will be given to thoſe who make ſettlements by the 30th day of April inſt. thoſe who neglect, may expect to meet with the ſame too frequent with delinquents, which will be diſagreeable to us, and diſtreſſing to themſelves therefore hope, that the indulgence already will be a ſufficient apology for inſiſting on ment.

WILLIAM
THOS

To be Sold or Rented for a Term of Years,
STONEY CREEK Plantation.

THE situation and improvements are so well known that those who travel that way are well satisfied that it is a profitable stage, and well calculated with respect to its distance from the town of Bedford, and also from Ligonier or the Nine Mile for a resting stage. There may be upwards of one hundred and fifty acres of meadow made; there is already a blacksmith's shop and all the necessary tools fitting for that trade on the premises; the tools are new and in good order, and another article makes it still more valuable, that is, stone coal, all around it, and I am informed there is some on the plantation, the coal is to be found within forty perches of the shop, and pine timber plenty. Those who are inclined to buy or rent will please to send their proposals to the subscriber in the town of Bedford.

BARNARD DOUGHERTY.

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